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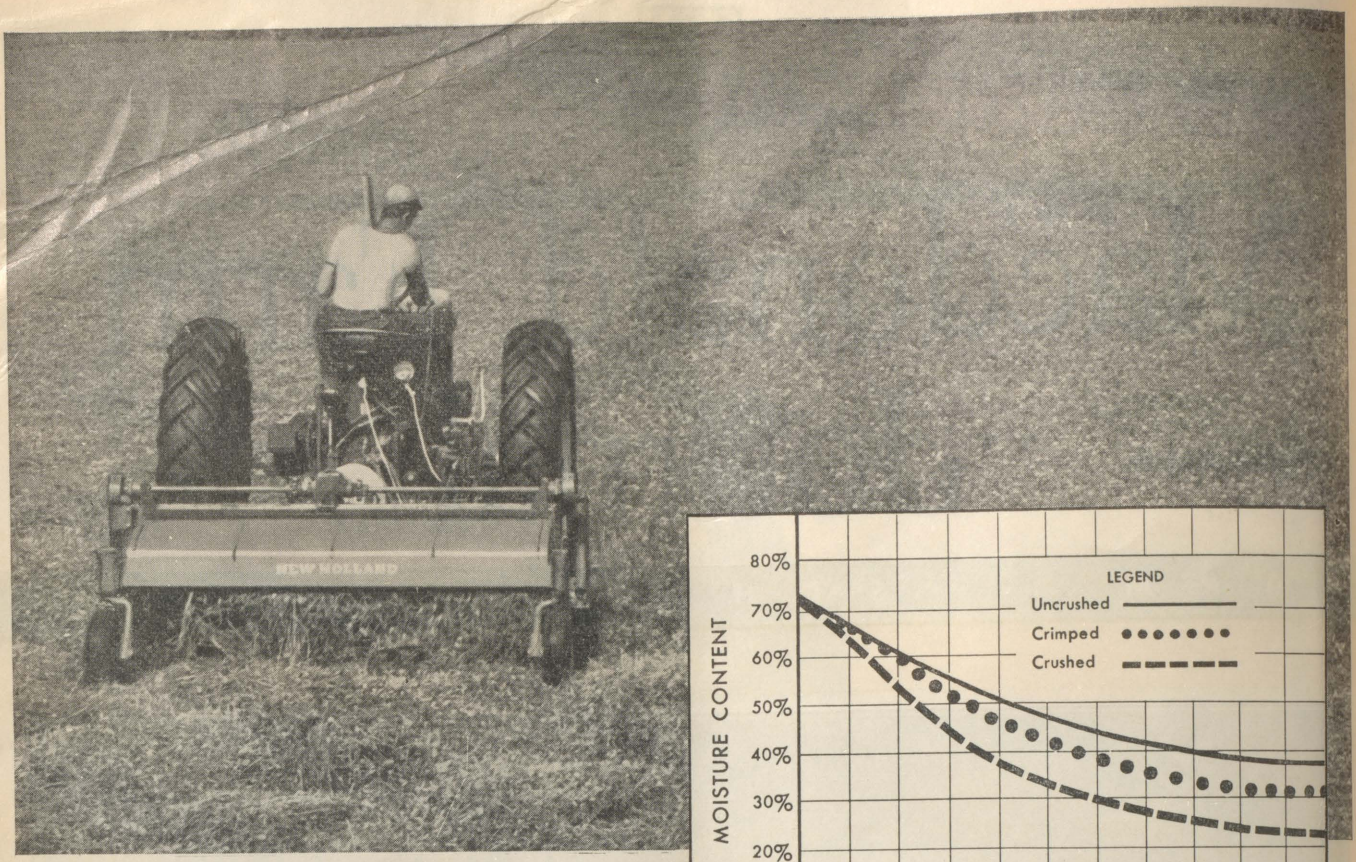
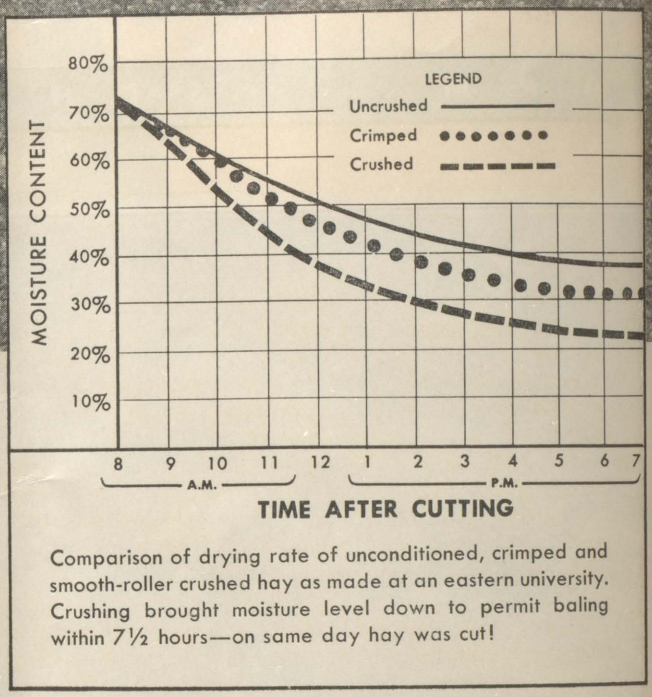
THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 18 No. 10

JUNE 1958

FARM • SCHOOL • HOME





Comparison of drying rate of unconditioned, crimped and smooth-roller crushed hay as made at an eastern university. Crushing brought moisture level down to permit baling within 7½ hours—on same day hay was cut!

Here's why crushing conditions hay best

University studies show smooth-roller crushing steps up hay's drying speed faster than crimping. Gentler action preserves leaves and blooms to make richer hay.

One of the greatest advances in the farmer's battle to beat the weather at haying time has been the development of the technique of hay conditioning.

Conditioning speeds drying of the stems—which in unconditioned hay dry only half as fast as the leaves. By bruising or abrading the fibrous, wax-coated skin of the stems, conditioning lets the trapped moisture escape. As a result, stems dry faster . . . baling can be started sooner—*before* leaves become wilted and are easily stripped and lost.

Although either of the two most commonly used methods of conditioning will speed drying, recent studies have shown a considerable difference in their effectiveness.

Crimping

Stems are "crimped" at intervals: moisture escapes only at those points along the stems where the skin has been split. Crimping, thus, conditions the hay only partially.

Smooth-roller crushing

Hay passes between two large smooth rollers which subject stems to an even pressure from butt to bloom—even when stems go through sideways. Moisture escapes through ruptured skin along *entire length* of the stem—making for faster drying.

Crushing "tenderizes" stems

Another advantage of crushing is that it makes stems softer and more pliable. Crushed hay is thus more tender as well as leafier . . . more palatable to livestock.

The New Holland "440" Mower-Crusher has extra-large smooth rollers; both driven. It conditions hay completely for fastest field curing . . . preserves nutrient-rich leaves and blooms. New Holland Machine Company (Canada) Limited, Brantford, Ontario.

NEW HOLLAND
"First in Grassland Farming"

As we see it

Where is the Money Coming From?

There is wide-spread agreement that because of the tasks which will be imposed on Canadian agriculture by our rapidly increasing population and by our increased incomes, larger and more highly capitalized farms will become increasingly important. There are two valid reasons for believing that a strong trend in this direction will occur, *viz:* (1) that substantial economies of production and marketing may be achieved by larger units and, in consequence, competitive forces will lead in this direction; (2) with increased competition by non-agricultural industries for able workers, financial returns in agriculture will have to increase — and one obvious way for this increase to occur is an expansion in the size of our farms.

What amounts of capital are considered to be necessary to achieve increased efficiency and financial returns for farmers? The Hon. Mr. Pearson in the recent election campaign used the figure of a $25,000 to $50,000 total capital requirements for an efficiently organized farm taking account of present and expected technology. His figure provides a very satisfactory guide, allowing for regional differences and for various types of farming. It would indicate that credit to the extent of $15,000 to $25,000 for a farm unit should be available.

From what source is credit in these amounts to become available? At the present time the Canadian Farm Loan Board will grant loans up to $15,000 and the Farm Improvement Loan Act will provide a further $5,000 for intermediate term loans. This level of credit represents an improvement over what had until recent years been available, but it does not go nearly far enough.

Perhaps we should ask whether agriculture requires credit from public sources. This has certainly been the case in the past and will likely continue to be. However, the farm industry has now reached a level of income stability which would warrant private credit sources giving much closer attention to the opportunities for investment in agriculture. The general income stability which has certainly characterized Eastern Canada over the past ten years will likely continue. In fact we may expect the situation to improve. Private lenders are overlooking very profitable opportunities for investment of their funds in agriculture. Granted, these companies and individuals had real cause for concern more than twenty years ago but today the cause has been very largely removed. In fact, with respect to Eastern Canada, it does not exist.

While it may be hoped and expected that private credit sources will increasingly provide the credit needs which will provide the means for converting the farm industry to larger scale and more efficient units, the major task will likely fall on government. For instance, it would now be very desirable to increase the size of loan which might be secured through the Canadian Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank System in the United States has a loan limit of $50,000. This, along with production credit available through federally sponsored agencies, means that an able farm operator who has the necessary equity can build up a farm unit capitalized at more than $100,000.

It is not necessary to propose a $50,000 loan limit or any other limit for the Canadian Farm Loan Board or for that matter any specific increase in the amount of loan available through the Farm Improvement Loans Act. It is necessary only to stress the point that public agencies should take the lead in making available any amount of credit which is consistent with sound credit practices. Thus, ideally, there should be no limit on the amounts of credit available from public sources. Larger amounts of credit is an urgent requirement in view of what is happening and what must happen if our farm industry is to increase in efficiency and thus take its proper place in the Canadian economy.

Our Cover Picture

Poultry on the Macdonald College Farm enjoy apple blossoms in the spring.

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Dairymen are

Preparing for Bulk Milk Hauling

QUEBEC hasn't many bulk milk tank systems yet. A few are in operation, mainly in the Granby-Sherbrooke area, but the system will come sooner or later over the whole province; that is, if what has happened in Ontario and most of the dairy states in the U.S. can be taken as an indication. There the use of bulk tanks has been growing by leaps and bounds. We in Quebec can save a lot of worry, in preparation for the changeover, by examining what has happened in other markets.

It is obvious that a lot of co-operation will be needed between dairy plant, trucker and dairy farmer on the timing of farm tank purchase and installation. Many hours of planning are required. Here are some hints on planning ahead:

A first consideration is organizing bulk milk routes within the established market. A switchover doesn't have to be made all at once throughout any district. Most milk truckers operate a fleet of trucks so they can start a bulk route wherever enough interest develops among dairy farmers to keep one bulk tank truck going. All dairy farmers are not forced to participate until they are ready, except in a few instances. The number of can trucks need be reduced only as bulk handling increases. Competition between truckers need not be disturbed and small haulers need not be forced out of business.

Among suggestions made by James Smithers, field representative for Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association Incorporated, the following seem most likely to be useful to Quebec farmers:

The kind of house should be carefully considered. How large should the milk house be? How should it be constructed? It must be large enough for cleaning and for pouring milk. To be convenient for the tank truck there must be a minimum clearance of 2 feet from all walls and equipment. The milk house may need some remodelling. New floors in particular may be needed, as the bulk tank must be stationary in order to weigh and calibrate milk efficiently. Piers placed under the tanks will prevent the floors from settling or heaving with frost. Lighting fixtures should be placed carefully so that the inside of the tank can be clearly seen during cleaning operations. Doors and windows may need some replacing.

What about Tanks?

Farmers may buy bulk milk tanks as they see fit, if dairy plants, truckers and farmers all co-operate. When existing cans and cooling equipment have become outgrown because of larger farm operation or need replacement due to being worn out a farmer should put in bulk tank equipment. The size of bulk tank to buy brings up many points for consideration. Tanks range in size from about 100 to 1,500 gallons in capacity. The average tank purchased holds around 300 gallons. A rule of thumb to follow in making your decision on size is that the tank should be large enough to hold three milkings if you're going to have every-day pick-up, or five milkings if you expect to have every other day pick up, says Mr. Smithers. When buying a tank for everyday pick-up be sure that tank has adequate construction of coils and a compressor capacity large enough to cool the entire volume of the tank.

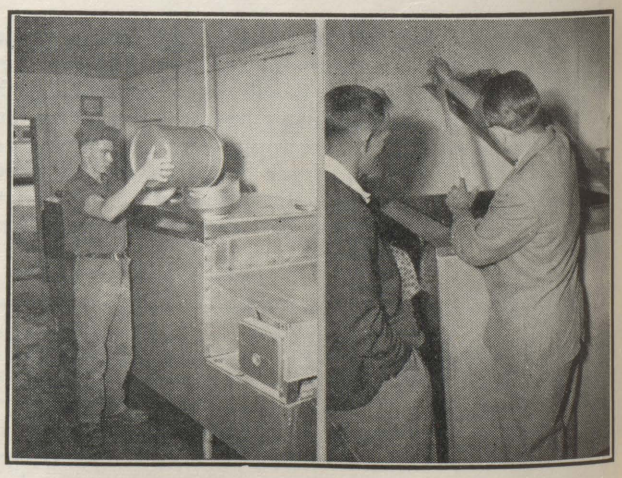
Getting a large enough tank is a prime requisite and something that will save money in the future. Experience has shown that almost every farmer who has gone on a bulk tank system has increased his herd and daily milk production. Spending a few extra dollars on a larger tank than needed at first is much less costly than having to trade in a tank within a couple of years.

Whatever the size of tank, it must be carefully placed for convenience and efficiency. Tanks should not be placed over floor drains or under ceiling ventilators. They should be installed and serviced by a good refrigeration man.

Compressors

Choice of compressor is very important. Remote compressors seem best; the size of compressor should depend on speed of milking rather than on tank size. This means of course that there must be a large enough cooling plate to balance the size of compressor. The compressor should be large enough to cool a first milking to 40 degrees in two hours after milking, and to keep the subsequent milk blend below 40 degrees. Compressors pose the major choice in buying equipment.

There will undoubtedly be some strain and some pain in the changeover period. But with organization and forethought no one in the Quebec dairy system should be too much put out by the change.



As time goes on, more and more farmers will be filling bulk milk tanks, and using a measuring stick to check the level in the tank, as these men are doing.

Ever Hear of K.N.E.?

By **A. Banting**

USING initials to designate a product or an ingredient in a compound has become quite a fad. K.N.E. might be a new ingredient in soap or tooth paste. It might be an exhibition or something like that. It could even be the initials of some famous TV star.

The fact is that K.N.E. is a relatively new safety program being adopted in industry. Perhaps we should say "being adopted by some manufacturing firms in industry", because a firm can't just announce a plan this morning and have everybody following it tomorrow morning. It takes time to get personnel trained in a safety program. Manufacturers don't mind that. They know that the time spent in training personnel in safety practices is well spent because safety practices save money.

Farm Safety

Farm people could well take a few hints from industry when it comes to safety. Perhaps you saw the recent news story stating that there were twenty times as many accidents in chicken plucking plants as there were in plants making dynamite for comparable working periods. While chicken plucking plants are often in farm areas it isn't exactly a farm job so the comparison may not hold. It is mentioned because reliable statistics for farm accidents are not to be found. There are many accidents — cuts, bruises, strained backs, and so on — which are reported in industry but are usually disregarded on the farm. If all these accidents were reported the farm would make a very poor showing indeed. There are far too many, and most of them are preventable. For that reason, a little thought and time devoted to a farm safety program could be very profitable. Let's consider it for a while.

Industrial Safety

But wait! Before we can apply the ideas industry has adopted we have to know something about Industrial Safety Programs. You may, or may not know that nearly

every manufacturing firm now has a safety organization. It may be a large group or it may be one individual, but this group or person has the job of training plant personnel in safety practices, safety attitudes and safety consciousness. The training is all voluntary — no safety engineer can force a man to adopt safety practices or attitudes. In fact, few safety officers have any disciplinary power over personnel. Programs have to take effect through *acceptance* and *practice*. Eventually what might be called "plant opinion" may force a careless person to change his ways or get out — or he may be removed by an accident which safety officers are trying to prevent.

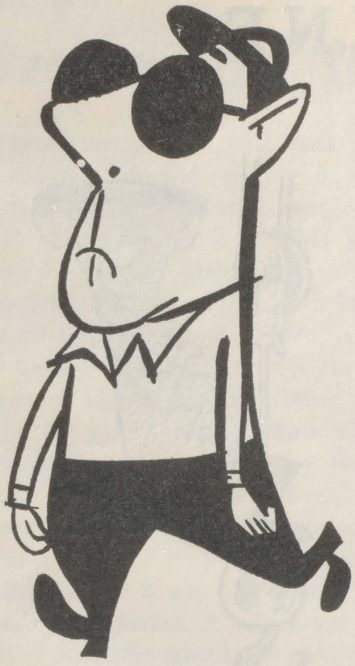
Now, when you realize that safety can't be forced on the people in a plant, you can understand that a safety program has to be *good*. In fact, it has to be *excellent*. It must be reasonable. It must be fairly simple. It must appeal to the individual. It should fire his imagination. It must be so planned that in following it he will feel he is doing the natural thing. That's quite an order.

But the K.N.E. program has all these features.

K.N.E. means KNOWING'S NOT ENOUGH. It was founded on the idea that most people *know* about safety practices, but don't always put that knowledge to work. Hence, just knowing what should be done isn't enough. The knowledge must be applied. Well. why isn't the knowledge applied?

Meet the IMPS

Safety engineers feel that there are four reasons why people don't put their safety knowledge to work. For one thing they get in too much of a hurry. Secondly they act without thinking. Thirdly they try to make do with tools or equipment close at hand instead of making sure they



are using the proper tool or piece of equipment for the job. Lastly, they survey the hazards and disregard them with the idea in mind that "It won't happen to me." In the K.N.E. program these are dubbed the four IMPS. They are, in the above order: IMPatience, IMPulsive, IMProvisation, and IMPunity.

With the slogan "K.N.E." and the four IMPS the safety engineers felt they had something valuable but not workable. If only there were some way to remind a worker of K.N.E. before one of the IMPS took over and an accident resulted. There had to be some way to connect them on.

This important link was found in a very popular place — the stock car race course. The plan originated in the U.S.A. and stock car racing practices are well known to most industrial workers. In stock car racing, when an accident occurs to one car it places all other cars in danger. Immediately a yellow flag is broken out, and all cars are made to slow down and maintain relative position.

The yellow flag was the connecting link. It was a device which was simple and easily made up. Easily portable, it could be placed anywhere in a plant that a potential danger spot might develop. Best of all, it had an established meaning. Associated with K.N.E. it was placed on bulletin boards, signboards, and many other conspicuous places as a continual reminder to the personnel.

Then the training program itself. An excellent motion picture was prepared carrying a story about stock car racing in which the hero suffers an accident. Immediately the yellow flag is broken out. His assistants each feel individually responsible for the accident to the driver because each had slighted some job in the preparation of the car for the race. IMPatience, IMProvisation and IMPulsiveness were all there. The driver himself accepted some responsibility when he got better — IMPunity. Thereafter, when any of the group approached a dangerous situation and considered ignoring the danger a yellow flag appeared in his mind's eye. Immediately they recognized one of the IMPS. Then K.N.E. took over and the potential accident was avoided.

The IMPS on your Farm

Think for a moment how this program could be applied on your farm or in the home. Think of the number of times you have allowed IMProvisation to take charge. An adjustable wrench on a hex nut when you know that a box wrench or a socket is much safer, and you end up with skinned knuckles or jammed fingers. The hammer isn't right at your finger tips so you use something else, a wrench perhaps, or a stone — result, more skinned fingers. The step ladder is in the basement so you climb up on chairs and pulled out drawers to reach a light fixture, or something on the topmost shelf. Plenty of bruises and broken bones have started this way.

Then there's IMPatience. This fellow's really bad. Can't wait for the fire to burn up with ordinary kindling so IMPatience grabs the coal oil — and you get more fire than you bargained for. Can't take the time to throw some sand or ashes on the icy walk —. Legs have been broken and backs badly wrenched through trying to save the contents of pails when you slip. Can't be content with safe speed in the rough lane, but drive the tractor too fast and get bounced off the seat. People have lost their lives through being in too big a hurry to hitch the implement to the tractor without taking proper precautions.

Watch out for IMPulsive. The worst of this IMP is that he's not always bad. He prompts plenty of actions; starts many things that are worth while. When he suggests you surprise your wife with something you know she'll like, go ahead. However, when you recognize a dangerous situation and IMPulsive suggests that you ignore it, watch out! For example, you know about the cracked rung on

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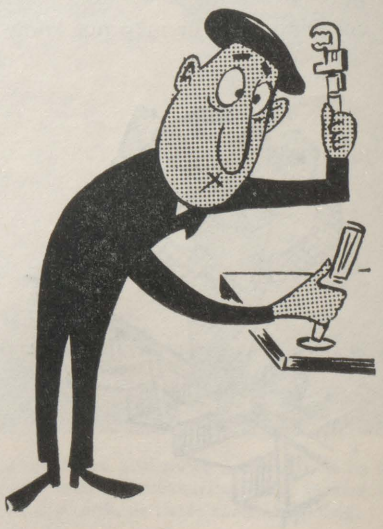


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec Department of Agriculture

The Departmental Services

MIXED farming and livestock breeding characterize Quebec agriculture. The rural landscape is dominated by seeded meadows, pastures, grain fields, and forests, indicating the prominent place dairy farming holds in the farm economy of the province. (More than 80% of all farms carry a herd of dairy cattle). But also included in Quebec's agricultural pattern are truck crops, fruit, commercial crops, and significant hog, sheep, and poultry operations. Farm income is augmented, to a fairly large extent, by sales of maple products, honey, and wild blueberries. The Quebec Department of Agriculture is organized to cope with this diversity of production, and serves the farm community through the many research projects it encourages, and through its various methods of keeping farmers in touch with the best technical methods.

The Department of Agriculture comprises 10 technical Services, and provides funds for the operation of a Farm Credit Bureau (which also administers a Housing Act), a Dairy Industry Commission, a Provincial Dairy School, Schools and Colleges of Agriculture, a School of Veterinary Medicine, two Farm Schools, and an Agricultural Research Committee.

Information concerning agriculture comes from a variety of sources, mainly from the experience of the specialists on the staff of the Department of Agriculture, from the agricultural schools, and the recommendations made by consultative bodies such as the Quebec Seed Board, the Quebec Fertilizer Board, the Provincial Feed Board, the Crop Protection Council, etc.

This information is passed on to the farmer in a number of ways; through the press and radio, by bulletins, through producers' associations and cooperatives and also, to a very large extent, through the staff of agronomists of the Extension Department and the propagandists of the other technical Services of the Department. The principal activities of these Services are summarized below.

FARM ECONOMICS SERVICE

This Service has to do with agricultural cooperation, economic surveys, and market studies.

The Division of Cooperation is concerned with:

1. Explaining cooperation to the public in general and to the farming community in particular; 2. Organizing agricultural cooperatives; 3. Supervising and guiding these societies.

Organizing cooperatives requires study and analysis of the chief factors of agricultural production, such as 1. locality; 2. adaptation of crops to this locality; 3. its adaptation to livestock breeding; 4. yields; 5. availability of labour and equipment; 6. the farmers' credit position; 7. the orientation of production in any given locality; 8. type of farming — mixed or specialized.

Supervising and guiding these societies (530 local and provincial societies with a membership of 68,340 cooperators in 1957 whose total turn-over was over $225 million) involves:

1. Preparing an over-all plan to consolidate certain cooperative organizations, or to eliminate those for whose existence there is no longer any economic justification;

2. Advising on the best avenues of education and propaganda to use in the instruction of members, recruiting new members, etc.

3. Establishing the best possible relations between similar cooperatives, neighbouring cooperatives, and with the Central organization, the Cooperative Federee.

Division of Surveys and Markets

These surveys, which are of various kinds, have to do with 1. production; 2. distribution and marketing; 3. consumption of agricultural products. This work involves:

1. Writing reports on supples of and demand for agricultural products.

2. Collecting, organizing, compiling and analysing statistics on special productions; directing their distribution and, finally, studying the legislation which concerns dealings in agricultural products.

It is obvious that none of this work could be carried out without the invaluable assistance of the agronomes, or without the closest collaboration between all the technicians of the various Services of the Department of Agriculture.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICE

This Service comprises the *farm animals division,* which is responsible for the improvement of livestock through the breeding of pure bred stock; the *dairy division,* which sees to the application of the proper techniques to dairying, and to the laws which govern establishments handling dairy products; *the poultry division,* which oversees the operations of cooperative and private hatcheries, and encourages turkey breeding in suitable areas.

It also operates the postal R.O.P. and the artificial insemination centre at St. Hyacinthe, and has to do with farm buildings. It employs some 100 technicians.

The distribution of various grants for the purchase and keeping of sires and dams of all types of livestock, and of grants to agricultural exhibitions, is also part of the duties of this Service.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS SERVICE

Responsibilities: The repression of certain contagious diseases of livestock; surveys and diagnoses of all sicknesses or accidents involving a considerable number of animals, whenever the practicing veterinarians do not succeed in arresting the disease or in prescribing suitable treatment.

Subdivisions: Blood testing and bacteriology laboratory in the Agriculture Building, Parliament, Quebec; Veterinary and bacteriology research laboratory at the Veterinary School, St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Divisional offices:

Montreal — 1578 St. Hubert St. ..... 4 inspectors
Three Rivers — 878 de Tonnancourt St. ..... 1 inspector
Sherbrooke — 234 Dufferin St. ..... 1 inspector
St. Hyacinthe — ..... 1 inspector

Staff: Seventeen full-time veterinarians; 125 veterinarians employed occasionally or part-time.

Seventeen technicians, four of whom are bacteriologists attached either to the Quebec or the St. Hyacinthe laboratory. Two of these are engaged in poultry pathology.

The officers in charge of the divisional offices rank as district inspectors in their respective territories.

Activities: Brucellosis control requires about 60% of the time of the technicians.

Other specialized activities: Control of contagious abortion among dairy cows; toxicological surveys; poultry pathology.

EXTENSION SERVICE

This Service includes the Division of county agronomes (77), divisional county agronomes (11) and associate agronomes (55). Their work is supervised by a Director who is also Chief of the Extension Service.

The county agronome holds a Bachelor's degree in agriculture and is a government employee, responsible for passing on agricultural information in a definite area. His work may be outlined as follows:

> Consultations with farmers, either on the farms or in his office. Correspondence, radio talks, and articles for farm journals and the newspapers. Attending conferences, meetings, etc.

His professional duties encompass the whole field of activity connected with the progress of agriculture and with the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the rural population. This Service, as part of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, has been in charge of junior club work since 1956, and is also responsible for agricultural societies, farm clubs, sugar beet culture, and the Farm Labour Bureau.

The Agricultural Merit Competition, which has been held each year since 1889, when it was established by Act of Parliament, is supervised by the staff of the Extension Department. Those who have received the decoration of the Order of Agricultural Merit are among our best farmers and have set splendid examples for other farmers to follow. The title of Commander is eagerly sought after, and its fortunate possessors rank as the nobility of Quebec rural people.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION SERVICE

This Service is made up of three divisions: the Agricultural Schools Division, the Junior Farm Club Division and the Fairs and Exhibitions Division.

Agricultural Schools Division:

Objective: to provide professional training for farm youth so that they may be prepared for a successful farm career.

Operation: The Division collaborates with the agricultural colleges, the agricultural schools, and the agricultural orphanages; helps in organizing special courses for farm young people, and collaborates with rural youth movements in training instructors and leaders. It works with county agronomes who act as instructors during the summer months, and contributes to two publications, "Jeunesse agricole" and "Jeunesse rurale", and to two radio programmes, "Le Réveil Rural" and the "Choc des Idées".

Junior Farm Club Division:

Objective: to organize young farm people between the ages of 16 and 25 into study groups, for purposes of general education and farm training.

Operation: Through study groups, forums, discussions of definite projects in farming and breeding; by organizing contests to put theory into practice; and by holding agricultural courses and exhibitions.

In collaboration with the agricultural schools and the Extension Service of the University of Laval at Quebec, the Service trains instructors and leaders, and carries on education work through the medium of books, magazines, radio, films, conferences, fairs, and study trips.

Exhibitions Division:

Objective: To acquaint rural and urban people with the latest developments in a wide variety of fields; cultural, agriculture, forestry, mining, handicrafts, industry, commerce, etc. Particular stress is placed on the institutions and the principal products of the Province of Quebec.

Operation: The staff of this Division collaborates with all Departments and their various Services, in setting up the many exhibits which must be prepared each season, for exhibitions of all kinds, using photographs, table models, "live" exhibits, films, etc.

DRAINAGE SERVICE

This Service is responsible to the authorities for the application of the various policies which affect 1. improvement of large and small watercourses; 2. better soil drainage by underground drains; 3. improvements in farm land surface using appropriate machinery. A table which summarizes these different policies may be obtained on request. It is numbered D-1-46, and it lists the assistance which is offered for drainage, the advantages to be obtained by proper drainage, and the conditions which must be fulfilled in order to take advantage of the services offered.

In applying these policies, the Service offers farmers who require it, technical help from specialists (engineers, agronomes and technicians). It also offers cash grants and furnishes corporations with the machinery needed to carry out drainage or terracing work.

For drainage purposes the province is divided into six districts, each comprising a certain number of divisions. The chiefs of divisions, or "divisionnaires" (engineers, agronomes, or technicians) are responsible for making studies, and drawing up projets for drainage work, and for planning, directing and supervising the carrying out of such work. They also act as technical advisors to farmers on all special drainage problems, and to municipal corporations in the preparation of regulations covering watercourses.

FIELD CROPS SERVICE

This Service is concerned with classifying soils according to their usefulness in producing such and such a crop; this pedological work is done in collaboration with the Federal Department of Agriculture. It also oversees the production of forage and grain grown for livestock feeding. It sees to the multiplication of the most promising varieties of plants, and to the propagation of the best seed throughout the province. In collaboration with the Federal Department of Agriculture, it defrays part of the transportation costs on soil amendments such as limestone.

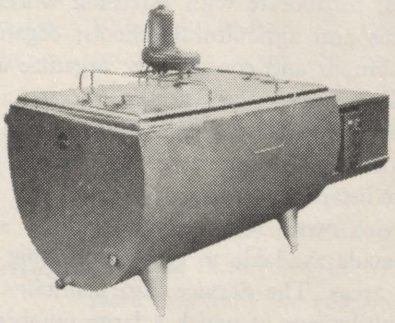
The Service is also responsible for giving information about plowing, drainage, preservation of manure, the use of chemical fertilizers, liming, conservation of forage crops, the use of the best varieties of crops, etc.

All the approved cultural practices are put into practice in the "Rational Farming Programme" competitions which commenced some 30 years ago and which are the most effective demonstrations the Department arranges, since they cover, at the same time and on the same farm, all the problems of animal and crop production.

The Service also helps farmers' sons become established on farms, by giving material assistance to the boys' fathers.

Help is also available to make small acreages, judged too small to be operated profitably, into larger units.

De Laval Bulk Tanks Most Popular!



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TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

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is *Tendersweet*

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HORTICULTURE SERVICE

The Divisions of this Service are:

- Fruit crops
- Truck crops
- Ornamental crops
- Special crops (potatoes, tobacco, medicinal plants)
- Crop improvement (research in biology, physiology and genetics)
- Maple products and honey
- Canning and freezing (this Division issues manufacturing permits, administers the laws governing food preservation and provides information on the best preserving methods)
- Food chemistry and technology
- Horticultural inspection.

Duties of the staff:

To provide information, written and spoken; arrange conferences, edit publications, make visits and arrange demonstrations; provide instruction at agricultural schools and colleges; collaborate with extension workers, experimental farms and agricultural schools; organize competitions, exhibitions and conferences; organize and oversee professional societies; organize the harvest and sale of native medicinal and economic crops; make a regular inventory of available stocks of various crops; publish market price lists; act as judges; give courses of instruction.

The Service owns 362 sprayers and 71 size graders which are made available to growers starting up in new production areas. The Service also maintains about 175 official establishments at which a large number of experiments in horticulture are carried on.

Also, the Service gives all possible help to associations of producers and manufacturers throughout the province.

Grants are made toward the purchase of sprayers, dusters and graders, and tobacco wagons; to help purchase locally grown seed potatoes; for the construction of greenhouses and drying barns for tobacco; for apple storages; for root cellars; for greenhouses for flowers and vegetables; for propagation fields for small fruits; to the professional societies; for the breeding of queen bees; for replacing sap buckets; for control of American foulbrood.

HANDICRAFTS SERVICE

The aim of this Service is to emphasize the role of the farm home in rural life. This objective is accomplished by a programme of teaching the domestic arts and sciences in the women's organizations (Cercles Fermieres), at exhibitions, through correspondence and by means of its official publication "La Terre et le Foyer".

Courses are also given in a number of charitable institutions.

There are 726 French-speaking women's associations (Cercles Fermieres), with a total membership of 420,323 in 22 Federations. The Women's Institutes are the English-speaking counterpart.

This Service operates the School of Ceramics at St. Joseph de Beauce, and employs 45 specialists in weaving, crotcheting, knitting, cutting, sewing, cooking and hat making. Two-week courses are given in each of the women's clubs.

INFORMATION AND RESEARCH SERVICE

This Service is responsible for supplying agricultural news, which it does by issuing press releases, and technical articles, to newspapers and to radio and television stations. These are edited by the staff of the Service in accordance with the destination of each. Requests for information which are received from farmers are answered by sending an appropriate bulletin or, when necessary, by letter.

Another section of the Service, through its staff of specialists, assists in the constant battle for the protection of crops against disease and insect damage, and weeds. To accomplish this surveys and inspections are made, producers' farms are visited and demonstrations are arranged to show the various control methods which are possible.

Both sections of the Service work together to keep Quebec farmers in touch with all information that may be of use to them and to the advancement of agriculture in the Province of Quebec.

At the fiftieth annual meeting of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants, held recently at Macdonald College, the assembled scientists took time from the routine of business to pay tribute to Prof. John G. Coulson, retiring Chairman of the Department of Plant Pathology at the College.

Prof. Coulson, through whose hands have passed the majority of plant pathologists now working in Canada, received, as is shown in the picture, a beautifully bound volume containing letters of appreciation and congratulations from most if not all the students who had studied under his guidance at the College, and, in addition, a number of valuable gifts.

At left in the picture, making the presentation, is Mr. Charles E. Petch, retired but still very active Federal entomologist in the Hemmingford district.

Dear Readers:

Weather conditions have been ideal to do the last of the seeding except for a strong cold wind which blew the entire time. The moth balls were shaken out of several winter overcoats to enable the farmers to withstand the piercing cold of the wind in heavy clothing again. In spite of the wind the ground warmed up with the heat it managed to capture from the sun. Some early sown fields had to be replanted in one locality. Seeding here was finished a month earlier than usual. The grain is up in good shape and an early June rain benefitted the wind dried soil.

During the month of April due to lack of some element there was very little cream in the milk. Whether this was due to a deficiency in the meal or hay, or for what reason we do not know, but wish we had a scientific explanation. Therefore there wasn't a profit, or even wages, made from several herds. It discouraged the owners and drastically cut their plans just at the time of year when enthusiasm was needed. One consolation was the high price paid for livestock. Any "untested for Brucellosis" cow was bringing $200 last week. The better quality cows brought higher prices. Yearling colts were from $100 up and horses from $200. Even heard of one offer of $1000 for one matched team (not purebred). Auction prices paid for farm machinery are considered high, bringing about the price paid when new.

Remember the piece of oats we sprayed for weeds a year ago? Well, it is a lovely piece of clover now. We seeded one pound of Ladino to the acre and it is a solid mass, giving the Red and Alsike clovers only what ground they took before it surrounded them. It can seem believable that one experiment in the Lennoxville Experimental Farm green-house from one plant produced 36 square feet of clover after looking at the excellent growth in this field. So I know we will be spraying for weeds again this year. We have a patch of dock we have tried weed spray and cultivation on but it still persists so we plan to try brush killer on it.

It won't be many days until silo filling time and haying. The strawberries will be ripe and the garden will start producing its flavoursome fresh vegetables, peas, onions and greens among the first.

The best to you,

Sincerely,

Wally.

New Support Price for Sugar Beets

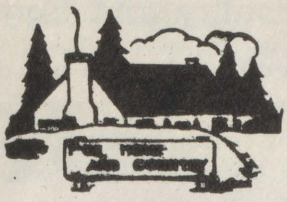
The price of sugar beets produced during 1958 in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta is to be stabilized by the government, the Hon. Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture announced recently. The price basis that will be used is the average gross return per pound of sugar, f.o.b. factory, and will be: 9.90¢ per pound in Alberta; 9.38¢ per pound in Manitoba and 7.98¢ per pound in Ontario, with provision for payments to Quebec producers of an amount equal to any payment made to producers in Ontario. Contracts between growers and processors will be completed in the ordinary way and the Agricultural Stabilization Board is authorized to make payments through Producers' organizations in their respective areas if the average return to growers is less than the price prescribed.

Poultry and Eggs

A total of 6.8 million cases of eggs were marketed through registered egg grading stations in Canada in 1957 — the largest marketing volume on record, being 10.6 percent more than a year earlier, and 5 percent more than the previous record, set in 1947. Marketings were up in every province except Prince Edward Island. The weighted average price of eggs of all grades and sizes was the lowest since records became available in 1949.

* * *

Marketings of turkeys, broilers and fowl through registered stations continued to increase in 1957. Broiler production again set new records. Marketings reached 126 million pounds (30 million in 1953) at prices slightly better than during 1956. Turkey marketings hit 69.3 million pounds, 14 percent more than the previous record set in 1956. Prices were low until the government set a support price during the summer. Fowl marketings were recorded at 57 million pounds — a record — and prices remained at about the support floor for most of the year. The government bought 9 million pounds.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

and to matters of interest to them
Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes

A Budget is a Good Thing

By Nellie A. Parsons

In planning your budget keep these in mind:

1. Face your income;
2. Use credit wisely;
3. Put your budget in writing
4. Don't talk about it — a budget is a good thing but it's your own business.

One of the most important issues in the smooth functioning of a household is the handling of finances. Keeping a budget successfully is no simple matter. Never before have there been so many desirable things on which to spend money, and never greater need for wise money management. You may not be able to buy happiness, but the improper handling of money can be the cause of a lot of unhappiness, yet you don't necessarily have to unbalance your mind to balance your budget.

A budget should be an adjustable thing, subject to the individual tastes and temperaments of the family. It must be flexible in order to adjust to varying needs and personalities. If it is too rigid or too technical it will be abandoned after a haphazard trial. Some people have the mistaken idea that the purpose of keeping a budget is to increase savings by cutting down on the things we enjoy. Actually its real purpose is to cut out waste, in order to leave money for the necessary and enjoyable things that we really want. To some people, personal appearance is very important, others would be willing to spend less on clothes and more on their homes, others spend relatively large amounts for recreation, while others spend more for food and less for entertainment. So it is a wise thing to draw up a "Want list".

Of course, real necessities must be given right of way. If you can't have what you want immediately see if you can cut down somewhere else to achieve it. Here are some suggestions: Are you paying for extra help or special services which members of the family might do, at least temporarily? Can you raise some of your own produce? Can you make, or remodel some of your clothes at home? What about entertaining that uses ideas instead of money?

Many budgets fail because emergencies are not figured into the plan. Unexpected guests, unexpected medical bills or repairs can work havoc with a rigid budget so they should be allowed for. An inflexible budget is discouraging, but experience has shown that there are some fundamentals of which the usual divisions include; taxes, savings, food, shelter, operating expenses, clothing and advancement. But whatever classification is chosen, make sure that allowance has been made for every known item and that there is a reserve for unexpected emergencies. The categories need a bit of explaining. Savings include bank deposits, life insurance, hospital insurance and investments. Operating expenses cover taxes, fuel, electricity, gas, telephone, household supplies and services. Advancement is a blanket category which includes church and charity, furnishings, automobile, car fare, medical expenses, education, reading, recreation, travel, vacations, gifts, beauty parlours and barber-shops, etc. plus small sums for the private use of each member of the family which are important safety valves for the budget.

Household and personal accounts should be used as a guide to get more satisfaction and value out of the income in the future.

A Credit Union organization has recently made a study of some special topics that affect the budget of the average household, with the idea of helping to promote better thrift habits. These are a few of their findings. Does a home freezer save on food bills? Only if you have a large home garden, live on a farm, or have access to very low cost meat and produce. Otherwise it is a luxury that involves (1) the initial cost, (2) the cost of running it, the sum of which will offset any saving in food cost.

There are those who will not borrow money under any circumstances, yet there are times when it is real economy to do so. If you are planning to buy a new piece of household equipment and have a chance to buy it at a big discount then it pays you to borrow money and take advantage of the saving. And, again, if you need dental or medical attention, it is unwise to wait until you have the cash, for by waiting the condition may have gone beyond repair.

In buying clothes check for washability and cleanability. If it is washable it may prove a better buy than a lower priced one that has to be dry cleaned. Drycleaning adds to the initial cost.

There are certain advantages in paying by cheque, the cancelled cheques are good receipts and give a record of

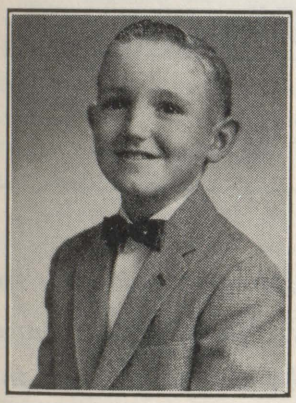
expenses, but it is not economical to write small cheques for a dollar or so; the charges for writing cheques soon mounts to a considerable sum. On the other hand it is not wise to pay bills by cash if it involves walking a long distance, driving a car or taking a bus to do so.

More education is needed to teach the true nature of thrift, which is not merely saving, but the wise management of one's resources. This means savings, intelligent buying and correct use of credit. A recommended guide to good consumer habits is the Canadian Association of Consumers, whose periodical bulletins are a guide in many fields.

This County Scores Again

The 19th Public Speaking Contest, sponsored by the Chateauguay-Huntingdon County Women's Institute, scores another success. This annual project covers the schools of that district and has been carried on over that period of time with a consistent high standard. This year was no exception. The contest was held in the Auditorium of the Ormstown High School, with Prof. Wayne Hall, Macdonald College, as adjudicator. Following are the placings in the various groups: Grades IV and V — 1st, Gary Allen, Howick; 2nd, Marlene Leggett, Huntingdon; 3rd, Allana Marshall, Ormstown. Grades VI and VII — 1st, Nancy Winter, Ormstown; 2nd, Margaret Whyte, Howick; 3rd, Karen Evans, Huntingdon. Grades VIII and IX — 1st, McRae Nussey, Ormstown; 2nd, Linda Merlin, Hemmingford; 3rd, Lois Corrigan, Huntingdon. Grades X and XI — 1st, Dorothy Levine, Huntingdon; 2nd, Barbara Ness, Howick; 3rd, Mary Catherine Hooker, Ormstown.

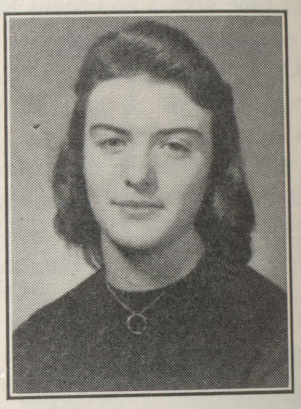
Mrs. J. Ward Rember, County President, acted as chairman for the evening, and Mrs. Harold Robertson, County Convenor of Education, introduced the contestants. The Ormstown High School Glee Club sang a couple of numbers at the opening and Mrs. Harold Palmer, County 1st Vice-president expressed the thanks of the County W.I. to Prof. Hall, the Glee Club and all those who had made the project such a success.



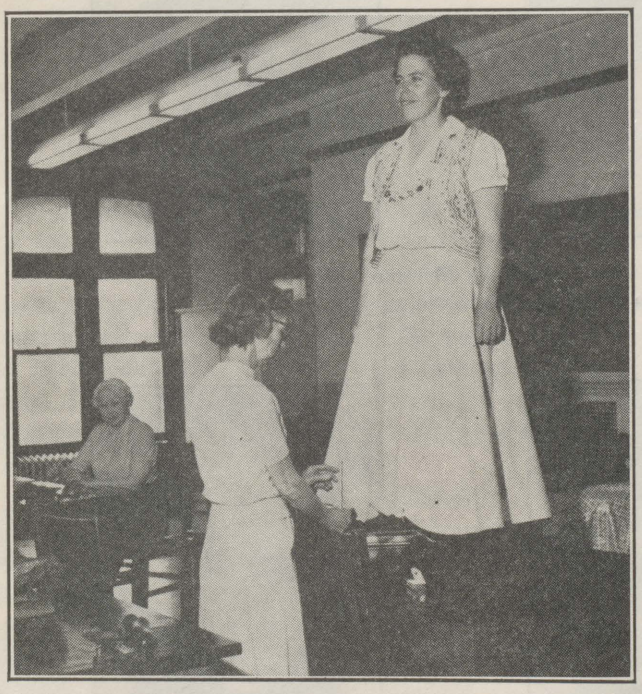
Grades Four and Five: **Gary Allen, Howick; Marlene Leggett, Huntingdon; Allana Marshall, Ormstown.**

Grades Six and Seven: **Nancy Winter, Ormstown; Margaret Whyte, Howick; Karen Evans, Huntingdon.**

Grades Eight and Nine: McRae Nussey, Ormstown; Linda Merlin, Hemmingford; Lois Carrigan, Huntingdon.



Grades Ten and Eleven: Dorothy Levine, Huntingdon; Barbara Ness, Howick; Mary Catherine Hooker, Ormstown.



How long do you want it? Mrs. Russell Coates, South Bolton W.I. is the lady on the table and the member lending a helping hand is Mrs. A. C. Stephens, Ste. Annes W.I.

• *The largest and most effective co-operative organization wholly owned and controlled by the farmers of the Province of Quebec . . .*

LA COOPERATIVE FEDEREE DE QUEBEC

IS THE BEST MEDIUM

TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS

AND BUY FARM SUPPLIES

The Month With The W.I.

County annual meetings are to the fore this month. And there are many references to "member appointed to attend the leadership course". The apple juice (vitaminized) survey is also mentioned frequently — hope it has been reported through the Convenor of Agriculture, and that "boost" for our gardens that comes every spring — exchange or sale of seeds, slips, roots, etc. A few branches speak of a safety project. Be sure to send in your stories to the Q.W.I. office.

Argenteuil: *Arundel* held a questionnaire on the Handbook and "Do's and Don't's", and had a millinery course. *Brownsburg* heard an address given by Mr. Salm, Manager of the Harrington Forest Farm, on "Three Characters". A colored film on new scientific methods of Forestry, as practised on that Farm, was shown. *Frontier* held a contest on Home Economics and heard short items on Education. *Jerusalem-Bethany* catered to a wedding and held a "Descriptive" contest. *Lachute* had a talk, illustrated by colored films, on Europe given by Miss Hanna Smith. A colored film on the manufacture and design of silverware was also shown. *Morin Heights* heard a talk by Dr. Basil Robertson. *Pioneer* presented a life-membership to the Past President, Mrs. M. Armstrong and planned a Military Whist. *Upper Lachute-East End* heard a talk on "How to Improve Home Surroundings", given by Mr. Ogilvie. Members catered for a wedding, attended a cooking class and sold a quilt.

Bonaventure: *Black Cape* are planting seeds now for a flower show in the early fall. Donations were received from two members and a cord purchased for the local school projector. A cookie sale took place after the meeting. *Grand Cascapedia* discussed school prizes and a rummage sale was planned. *Matapedia* sent a knitted bedspread (a joint branch projet) to Macdonald College for the Convention Exhibit. School Fair programs were distributed, and the seeds. Bicycle Safety slogan with accompanying drawing were received from pupils of the two local schools. The Quebec Safety League has asked for a photo of the best poster and slogan for province-wide publicity. Mr. Marcel Poirier, representative for Sherwin-Williams Paints Company, spoke on "Good Taste in Home Decoration" and showed a film, "Liquid Beauty". *Port Daniel* welcomed a new member. Members visited Shigawake-Port Daniel Intermediate School and heard some very good public speaking. Mrs. Edward Vautier, County Convenor of Education, and Mrs. C. E. Dow gave talks on the relationship of School, Home and Church. A contest, "Canadians in the Public Eye", was enjoyed. *Restigouche* welcomed two new members. A very successful dance was held.

Brome: *Austin* brought in articles for the bazaar and the three articles for the Interclub Competition. *Knowlton's Landing* also brought in the articles for the Interclub Competition. *Sutton* heard a paper on Welfare and Health. A bean jar contest was held and 14 pairs of socks sent to the Red Cross.

Chat.-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* had a quilt demonstration and a weight contest. *Dundee* sent cotton to the Cancer Society and netted $22.40 on a Card Party. A demonstration was given on making an appliqued quilt. *Hemmingford* had a display of East African shells. *Howick* worked on a Red Cross quilt and heard a talk on Gardening by Mrs. J. D. Lang. *Huntingdon* also had a talk on Gardening by Mrs. Lang.

Compton: *Brookbury* has purchased new curtains, silverware, a picture of the Queen and a new flag for the hall. A hat-remodelling course is being planned. *Cookshire* heard a debate by some of the Cookshire High School pupils on the topic, "Science Courses are more use in After-School Life than Language Courses". The affirmative side won. Five knitted squares were made and cotton collected for cancer dressings. A school fair will be sponsored. *East Angus* heard an account of the Historical Society Meeting. A paper drive netted $37.50 and two new members were welcomed. *East Clifton* reported on the meeting of the Historical Society Meeting (this has just been organized in that county) and heard an article on "Care of the Hair". A penny auction was held to aid Sunshine Fund. *Sawyerville* realized $38.40 from a food sale and sold a quilt made by an aged member. Proceeds from a card party will be used for the School Fair. A demonstration on Cake Decorating was given. *Scotstown* presented a life membership pin and certificate to Mrs.

This is the executive of the Chateauguay-Huntingdon W.I. Seated are Mrs. J. W. Rember, past president, and Mrs. H. Palmer, president. In the second row are, in the usual order, Mrs. W. Kerr, secretary, Mrs. J. Reddick, first vice-president, Mrs. H. Robertson, Education, and Mrs. M. McKell, Welfare and Health. At the back are Mrs. E. Meslin, treasurer, Mrs. F. Rowe, Home Economics, and Mrs. H. Angell, second vice-president. The two other members, not in the photo, are Mrs. W. E. Bernhardt, Agriculture, and Mrs. E. Gardiner, Citizenship.

P. Boy and renewed the CAC membership. Mrs. Murray showed slides of local scenes.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* collected cotton for the Cancer Clinic. Guest speaker was Miss Inez Derby, county president. Mrs. H. Ellard, QWI vice-president was another speaker (Mrs. Ellard is a member of this branch). *Eardley* is celebrating their 40th anniversary with a party. "A Man's Impression of the W.I." was the title of a reading given at the meeting. *Lower Eardley's* Education Convenor is planning a series of talks on "Ten Mistakes of Parents". *Rupert* had a reading, "Housewife should know these facts concerning cheese", and had a demonstration on crocheting pot holders. *Wakefield* had a demonstration on Braided Rugs.

Jacques Cartier: *Ste. Annes* is planning to enter the craft section of the Tweedsmuir Competition (possibly the W.I. song also). A quilting bee is to be held to work on "tops" donated by a member, and members were reminded of the display at the Convention. Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, Q.W.I. Past President, was guest speaker.

Megantic: *Inverness* heard a talk on Polio, and held two contest, seeds, and making an apron from one yard of material. Seeds were distributed for a school fair and a letter has been received from the Department of Agriculture promising grant for prizes for the fair. Material was sold and donations of money ($21) and remnants were received.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* heard two-minute talks by the convenors. A sale of nearly new articles is planned for later. *Fordyce* sent $25 to their Austrian adoptee, renewed the CAC membership and welcomed a new member. Seven pieces of leather work and three of weaving were sent to the Handicraft Exhibit sponsored by that Department of Macdonald College. Talent money handed in amounted to $50.90. *Stanbridge East* distributed flower seeds to the children for the school fair. A note of thanks was received from the Cancer Society for old cotton. The program was built around the rollcall, "Home Talent" and brought forth musical selections, singing, and readings both humorous and educational. One new member gained, one lost is the report.

At the Pontiac County meeting. The three in front are, from left to right, Mrs. M. Bronson, the newly appointed president, Mrs. J. Ossington, Q.W.I. second vice-president, and Mrs. R. Graham, the retiring president.

Montcalm: *Rawdon* had a "Membership Promotion tea when about 40 ladies of the community were entertained — three new members was the result. Mrs. Gordon Cooke, Q.W.I. Treasurer, was the guest speaker on various aspects of W.I. work, with emphasis on keeping W.I. funds for W.I. work. The Welfare and Health convenor reported the arranging for hospitalization of a patient.

Papineau: *Lochaber* sent flowers to a 93 year old Life Member, who was celebrating her birthday. The W.I. History is being written and a scrap book is also being prepared. Mrs. Ossington, Q.W.I. 2nd Vice-president was the guest speaker, accompanied by Miss Runnels. Many interesting discussions followed and members have decided to have a weaving course in the fall. New articles made from old were displayed — one member demonstrating a braided rug made from binder twine salvaged from bales of hay.

Pontiac: *Bristol* had Mr. G. Stones as guest speaker on "Care and Planting of Bulbs". A committee was formed to clean up and care for the War Memorial. *Clarendon* donated 29 dishtowels to Shawville High School Cafeteria and had a demonstration on Sandwich Making given by the Domestic Science Teacher. *Elmside* also had a Sandwich Making demonstration and packed a box of articles for Korean relief. *Fort Coulonge* made a donation to the Red Cross and heard a paper "This is how we get our Vanilla". *Quyon* had a contest on names of fowls. The current project is the beautifying of the War Memorial. *Stark's Corners* had two contests. *Wyman* collected woollens to be made into blankets to be given to those suffering loss by fire. Used clothing was also collected, repaired and sent to organizations for the needy.

Richmond: *Cleveland* had a quiz on "Know Your Flowers". A sale netted $5.20 and $10 was voted to the Cancer Society. *Dennison Mills* made donations to the Cancer Society and the Crippled Children's Fund. *Gore* passed a resolution against the sale of obscene literature. Garden seeds were distributed and a sale of remnants, dishes and fancy breads was held. *Melbourne Ridge* also distributed seeds for the school fair. Birthday packages were sold and a contest held. *Richmond Hill* presented a silver tray to Mr. and Mrs. Sloane on their 25th Wedding Anniversary. The sum of $17.20 was realized from various sales and used cotton was sent to the Cancer Society, together with $10. *Richmond* YWI realized $12.25 from a towel sale and donated $5 to the Red Cross. *Shipton's* fund-raising projects brought in a total of $21.60 and $2 each was voted to the Red Cross and the Cancer Society. A resolution was passed to be presented at the County Meeting on the humane slaughter of animals. *Spooner Pond* heard an article, "Should Women Tell the Truth about their Age?" and held a quiz on Canadian wild flowers. A quilt was sold and $5 voted to the Cancer Society.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* discussed how to help best with the lunch room at Granby High School, with the result that a meeting is to be arranged with the school principal for further discussion. *Granby West* held a contest on vegetables and flowers and discussed, "money-raisers". *South Roxton* heard a report of the committee for the school lunch project and a paper on Agriculture. *Waterloo-Warden* held a contest on "Jumbled Flowers".

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* heard a talk on "A Visit to Germany". Members help make cancer dressings and $10 was voted to the clinic. A card party and food sale has been held. *Belvidere* heard a paper on "Education, Past and Present". Members worked eight hours at the Cancer Clinic. A rummage sale and card party were the "fund-raisers" here and $5 was donated to the 4-H Calf Club. *Brompton* heard articles on tuberous begonias and New Brunswick's Home for aged W.I. members. Donations were made to the Cancer Clinic, the Blind, Red Cross and Grace Christian Home. *Lennoxville* welcomed a new member. Articles were sent to the Handicraft Display and 82 knitted squares to the WVS. Ten hours were spent at the Cancer Clinic. At the meeting a paper was read on "Sanatized". *Milby's* house committee for the W.I. Club Room is busy getting grounds improved, also planning improvements for the plumbing. One member has given her 12th donation of blood and another received her pin for ten. A W.I. history and W.I. contests were discussed and slides shown on Holland and Cancer. A contest was held on white bread.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff* had a talk on Foundation Planting and a clipping was read on safe car driving. *Beebe* sold Mother's Day flowers in aid of local hospitals and completed a short course in weaving. *Hatley* made a donation to Ceylon Relief, also to school prizes and lunches. *Stanstead North* entertained the Q.W.I. President, Mrs. Harvey, who spoke on her world tour, illustrated with slides. Four other Institutes and one Cercle de Fermière attended. *Way's Mills* planned a rummage sale and dinner.

Vaudreuil: *Harwood* heard a talk on "The Women's Institute and Its Foundress, Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless". Members were urged to enter the Essay contest. The Village History (Tweedsmuir) was discussed and a meeting has been arranged of the committee working on this project. The branch is also working on its own history, which will be incorporated as one section of the larger book.

Office Happenings

What do you know about Zanzibar? This is the question asked in the last News Flash from the ACWW office in London. It goes on to tell something about the work of the Zanzibar Women's Association, one of the newest of our affiliated societies. They started three years ago with 30 members and now have 200, with 13 different nationalities represented. Some members are teachers, some nurses, some housewives, some in Purdah, but all are working together in the same type of projects that occupy our societies everywhere. They are now establishing a headquarters and have been given a chance to take over one of the towers of an old Arab fort on the sea front, reconstructing it for their purpose. The letter from the Chairman of the Association says, "I wonder if we are the only one of your societies whose headquarters will be in a tower of a fort, a far cry from its original war-like purpose".

And see the resemblance here! The Women's Institute in Northern Rhodesia announces a three day convention and urges its members not to forget the Arts and Crafts Exhibition held as part of the gathering.

Coming now to our own country, the FWIC has won another award. This is one of the plush, inscribed beaver pelts awarded by the Canadian Citizenship Council to organizations who have made an outstanding contribution to Citizenship. Five organizations were selected this year, one being our own FWIC. Mrs. Jas. Haggerty, President Ontario W.I. and a member of the national sub-executive, was asked by Mrs. Rand to accept this on behalf of the organization, as she could not attend. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was another organization so honored and A.D. Dunton, its chairman, speaking for the recipients said in part that such awards were a "very real encouragement to people in these organizations to try to do more in the months and years ahead."

Don't forget the FWIC Citizenship project for this year, the essay contest "How Can I train my Child to be a Citizen of the World". More copies of the rules in the Q.W.I. office if you want them.

Facts! Fingers! Fun!

The popular spring short course in handicrafts which goes on at Macdonald College each year was "sold out" again this year, and a number of late applications had to be regretfully but nevertheless firmly refused, since registration, on account of space, is limited to forty.

Those who attended report "the best time ever." The five days of the course were busy but rewarding ones and the time both during the day and in the evenings was profitably filled.

We regret that is was not possible to photograph every "student" at work, but the group photograph includes just about everyone who was there, and the others, taken in the classrooms, will give those of you who couldn't make it a little idea of what went on, we hope.

Here they all are, with the instructors in centre front (with exception of Mrs. Cooke who hid in the crowd). Fourth from left is Miss Ruth Runnells, Q.W.I. Handicraft Technician, in the centre is Miss Anna Christie, Q.W.I. Home Economics Director, and next her, to the right is Miss Gwen Cunningham, lent to the course from the staff of the School of Household Science, Macdonald College.

Tables turned upside down give firm anchorage for the warp in Egyptian card weaving. The group in the foreground, from left to right, shows Mrs. E. Sorenson, Harwood W.I., Mrs. M. Bronson, Quyon, and Mrs. G. E. Cooke, Arundel.

Another view of the sewing class. The instructor, Miss Gwen Cunningham, of the Household Science staff, Macdonald College, helps Miss Olga Hewson with that tricky business of putting in a zipper, while Miss Jacqueline Mouquet works on the hem of her skirt. Both "students" are members of Lochaber W.I.

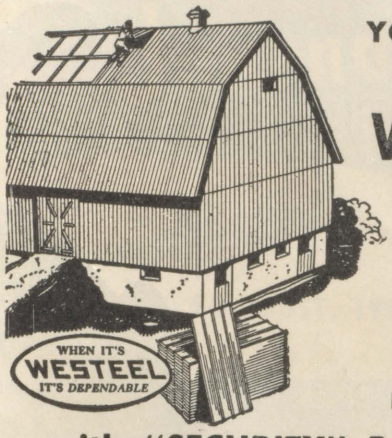
the ladder, but IMPulsive tells you to go ahead and watch it, and you will be all right. So, you carefully put your foot next the rail when you go up, but when you start down you are thinking of something else —. Broken legs and broken backs have been caused by falls from faulty ladders.

But the worst of the four IMPs is IMPunity. He keeps telling people that "Accidents happen to others" and that they "can get away with it". He likes nothing better than to build up overconfidence. He keeps persuading people that it is possible to smoke and "be careful" at one and the same time when refueling the tractor or when having the *last* cigarette in bed before settling down for the night. Death by burning is rather horrible. This IMP is particularly active on the Highway. He teams up with IMPatience and prompts people to pass on curves and hills and in other less than adequate spaces.

You should be able to see the pattern now. Just think back to the last minor (or major) accident you had around the farm or the home. Somewhere you did something that you could ascribe to the action of one of the IMPS. It doesn't matter very much which IMP was to blame, or whether more than one of them could be held responsible. There was the dangerous situation, or the potentially dangerous situation. You had the accident. If only there had been someone there to break out the yellow flag and remind you that KNOWING'S NOT ENOUGH the story might have been different.

You Are Your Safety Engineer

Accidents take such a heavy toll in time, money, and health on the farm that anything that can be done to reduce their number or severity is worth while. There is no safety department on the farm to keep an eye open for danger spots and plant yellow flags on them. No such department will send you buttons and posters, and literature to keep the K.N.E. idea in front of you. Pictures of the IMPS won't appear on bulletin boards and sign boards in your barn or implement shed. In short, it isn't possible to work a safety program on the farm similar to one in industry. However, it doesn't follow that nothing can be done. Just keep the industrial program in mind. When you do recognize a dangerous situation think momentarily of the four IMPS who could persuade you to ignore it. Then think of the yellow flag and the slogan "KNOWING'S NOT ENOUGH". If you do that, the chances are there will be no accident, and that's just what we are aiming for.



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The president of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants, Dr. F. O. Morrison (at right) chats with Mr. George Moore, one of the two surviving charter members of the Society, who is now Curator of the Lyman Collection in the Redpath Museum at McGill University.

THE MACDONALD LASSIE